

## THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

**ARRIVAL OF COOLIES.**—The British bark *Thetis*, Capt. Cass, returned to this port a few days since from Amoy, China, with a cargo of Coolies most of whom were contracted for by planters, and others, at the islands.

The subject of cheap labor is one which has for a considerable period engaged the attention of planters here, as an indispensable requisite to successful competition with Manila and China, in the production of sugar and coffee. The scarcity of native laborers, owing, in part, to the fact that a large number of the working men are now holders of land in fee simple, and also to the fact that the native race is diminishing in number from year to year, induced those engaged in agriculture to make the experiment of introducing from overlying China a class of laborers which, it was believed, would combine good service with economy. The first attempt, made something more than a year ago, having failed, Capt. Cass was engaged, in August last, to convey hither some 180, under special contract for their passage and advanced wages; and it is in fulfillment of this engagement that he has brought the first coolies ever introduced into this kingdom as laborers.

The experiment to be thus tried, is one of considerable moment to the islands, and we are glad to see it tested. Thus far, we believe, no very serious obstacles have been met with. The coolies were readily engaged for five years, at \$36 per annum, in addition to their passage, food, clothing, and house. An advance of six dollars each was made them in China, to be refunded in small instalments out of the wages of the men, after their arrival. The passage was accomplished, with the loss of but four or five men, in 55 days, and the greater part have been delivered over to the persons who engaged them. The whole thing seems to have been managed with singular despatch, prudence and skill, which reflects great credit upon Capt. Cass, and others engaged in the enterprise.

In addition to the laborers brought under contract, there was room in the ship for about 20 more, which was occupied by that number of boys, who have been readily engaged by residents here for five years, as house and other servants. For these, the amount of passage money, (\$50), and the sum advanced to them in China, has been paid by those engaging them, and their yearly pay is to be \$24, besides their food, clothing, &c.

These laborers, in parties of about twenty-five, are scattered upon three, at least, of the islands, and the result will be watched with great attention by all interested in the success of agriculture here. Should it prove successful, still larger numbers will doubtless be brought from that populous empire, where a mere existence, under a grinding despotism, renders such an escape to a more favored land, a boon readily seized by these industrious people. But their presence here imposes a weighty obligation upon those who have their immediate oversight. They are idolaters, and should be instructed in a knowledge of the true God.—They are strangers in a strange land, and should excite the sympathy and compassion of those who have it so much in their power to render their life miserable or comparatively happy. We sincerely hope that their introduction here may prove, not only serviceable to the islands, but also to themselves; and that they have exchanged want and oppression, for a comfortable home, and the protection of a government and people actuated by Christian principles.

**NINETEEN DAYS FROM BOSTON.**—The splendid Clipper Ship *R. B. Forbes*, Capt. Doane, arrived at this port on the morning of the fifth instant, in 99 days from Boston. Through the politeness of Capt. D., we have had a glance at the log-book, and noted the following particulars in regard to the passage.

The *Forbes* is of 756 tons burden, and is owned by Messrs. Peirce and Hunnewell of Boston. She took her departure on the 27th of Sept., but for the first fortnight made little progress on her voyage, owing to adverse winds. She however crossed the line, in the Atlantic, on the 30th day out, and passed Cape St. John on the 23d of November at 10 o'clock, A. M. 57 days from Boston.

From Cape St. John, the *Forbes* made the run to the Islands in the remarkably short space of 40 days; but being detained by calms, did not reach this port for two days after sighting Hawaii. Her voyage from land to land was 95 days, and from port to port, 99, which is the quickest run on record by ten or eleven days. Had the former part of the voyage been as good as the latter, she would have arrived here in 85 days, which the ship is able to do easily, with a favorable chance. She log'd 14 1-2 knots on several occasions, and on the 20th of Dec. made 312 miles,—an average of 13 miles for the whole 24 hours; and in three consecutive days accomplished 900 miles,—or 12 1-2 miles an hour for the whole time.

Capt. Doane expresses the highest degree of satisfaction in the ship, in every respect; and by this, her first voyage, she has proved herself worthy of a place high up in the catalogue of new Clippers, of which the United States is sending out such a magnificent fleet to astonish the world.

We hear it rumored that the owners of the *Forbes* are building two other clippers, of a class larger than this ship, to be employed regularly between Boston, the Sandwich Islands and China. These will afford a regular communication every four months, and will doubtless secure most of the passengers coming to these islands from the Northern States. If the voyage can be made in 100 days, or less, with any degree of certainty, it will assuredly prove the most comfortable route to these islands, as well as the cheapest. Many persons returning to the Atlantic from this quarter, have had their enjoyment there more or less abridged, if not destroyed, by the seeds of disease taken with them from California and Panama; while others, returning thence, have suffered to an equal degree here, and have lost more time in recovering from disease induced by the peculiar exposures of the Panama route, than they have gained by the increased expedition of Steam Navigation over that of sailing vessels. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that first class clippers will find employment between Boston and these islands, and also that the dreaded Cape Horn will lose much of its terror, when such passages as that of the *Forbes* have become the rule and not the exception.

The R. H. A. Society has received by the *R. B. Forbes*, a Vignette and Seal, designed by one of the former secretaries of the Society, and sent to the United States by Rev. S. C. Damon, of which the following is a representation. The vignette is a stereotype cut, with a copper face, the first specimen of a new invention that has reached the islands. The engraving represents five mountain peaks, one for each of the principal islands, with the banana, sugar-cane, cocoa-nut and farming implements in the foreground.



By the bark *Thetis*, Capt. Cass, a variety of new plants have been received from China by R. C. Janion, Esq., among which are Pomeles, fingered Citrons, Wompkes, Langans, Mandarin Oranges, Cuminquats, Camellias, Peach plants, Liches, &c. Some of the above arrived in good condition, but many of them died on the passage.

## SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW AND EQUITY.

JANUARY TERM, 1852.

Chief Justice Lee and associate Justices Andrews and H. on the Bench.

The King vs. Henry S. Swinton, indicted for embezzlement.

It appeared in evidence that the accused, who was the Collector of Customs for the port of Lahaina, converted to his own use \$1405.99 of the public moneys, which deficiency appeared by his quarterly accounts, rendered on the first of July last. His accounts were all shown to be correct, and there appeared to be no attempt to hide the conversion, or cover up the deficiency. On the other hand the accused was the first to make known his deficiency, and subsequently came forward and made good the same by a conveyance of certain properties.

The counsel for the accused rested their defence on the construction of the statute, which defines embezzlement to be as follows: "If any person, who is entrusted with, or has the possession, control, custody or keeping of a thing of value of another, by the consent or authority, direct or indirect of such other, in the eye of good conscience, a dishonest and fraudulent conversion or disposal of the same, or attempts so to convert or dispose of the same, to his own use and benefit, or to the use and benefit of another than the owner or person entitled thereto, he is guilty of the embezzlement of such thing."

They argued to the court and jury, 1st That a mere deficiency in accounts was insufficient evidence whereon to found a conviction for embezzlement.—2nd That though there was a conversion, it was not fraudulently made—not secretly, deceitfully or unlawfully, but openly, and with the honest intent of paying over all moneys thus appropriated at the end of the quarter. That, until it was shown that the conversion was made with some fraudulent or criminal intent, the prisoner could not be convicted under the statute.

On the part of the crown it was answered that every conversion of the public money by a government officer to any use other than the public service was a fraudulent conversion, and rendered the officer guilty of embezzlement, even though he restores the same.

Chief Justice Lee charged the jury that the showing of a mere deficiency in accounts, without proof of conversion or deceit was not sufficient evidence to convict a person of embezzlement; for he might be honest or deficient, as by the fraud of his own eye, in the eye of good conscience, a dishonest and fraudulent conversion or disposal of the same, or attempts so to convert or dispose of the same, to his own use and benefit, or to the use and benefit of another than the owner or person entitled thereto, he is guilty of the embezzlement of such thing. But to say that a government officer, who converts public money to his own use, is innocent of offense, is equally opposed to reason, justice and the public safety.—The officer who places his finger on a single farthing of the public money, and converts it to his own use, is in the eye of good conscience, a dishonest and fraudulent conversion, and ought to be punished. But unfortunately our statute is not broad enough to cover all conversions of the public funds to their own use, of any nature whatever, an embezzlement; and hence, unless you find that the prisoner converted this money with some fraudulent intent, he is legally not guilty. A fraudulent conversion is one made with intent to defraud—a secret, deceitful or unlawful appropriation of money. If you believe that Swinton appropriated this money to his own use with the intention of depriving the government of the same, or with any other fraudulent intent, he is guilty under the statute, otherwise not.

Verdict not guilty.

A. B. Bates, Esq., attorney for the crown.

A. W. Parsons and John Montgomery, Esqs., for the accused.

The King vs. Thomas Smith.

The prisoner was indicted for a gross cheat, in obtaining money under false pretences.

It appeared that Smith came to Honolulu pretending to be the owner of the bark "Desdemona," and her cargo, consisting of lumber, soon to arrive from Oregon. On the faith of his representations Messrs. Coady, Cahoon, & Co. accepted his order for \$220 and the crown undertook to show that he was not the owner of the "Desdemona" and cargo, and therefore guilty of obtaining the signature of Messrs. Coady, Cahoon & Co. under false pretences. In proving this want of ownership the crown failed, and the prisoner was accordingly acquitted.

A. B. Bates, Esq., for the crown.

S. Burbank, Esq., for the prisoner.

The King vs. the American brig "Kate." This was a libel in admiralty against the brig "Kate," brought to procure her forfeiture for smuggling brandy. It was proved that while the "Kate" was lying at the port of Lahaina, in November last, the collector boarded her and inquired of the captain if he had any liquor on his vessel; that he replied that he did not deal in, or use the article, and had nothing to do with it; that no spirituous liquor was entered in his manifest; that on the night of November 13th there was a barrel of brandy landed from the "Kate," without permit, rolled up a lane, and concealed. The case was a remarkably clear one, and the jury after an absence of ten minutes rendered a verdict that the libel was true.

A. B. Bates, Esq., for the crown.

A. W. Parsons, and S. Burbank, Esqs., for the owners of the "Kate."

There are between forty and fifty cases on the calendar, and the term will be a long one.

In point of numbers, California, seems to be holding its own; at least such is our impression, from a glance at the arrivals and departure of passengers, by the steamers and other vessels. No less than eight hundred arrived on the 2nd of Dec., in the steamers and three sailing vessels, as follows:

Per steamer California	330
" do. New Orleans	450
" Brig Corsair	28
" Ship Valparaiso	2
" Sch. Sheriff	8
Total	818

The latest papers from Panama say that some fifteen hundred passengers were then in that city, en route for San Francisco, some of whom would be obliged to await the arrival of steamers or sailing vessels to convey them forward. Four steamers were there, ready to start, but they could not accommodate all that were pressing forward to the land of promise.

The Americans in Panama have established an American Charity Hospital for the relief of destitute foreigners.

**SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**—The premises known as those of Makea Anthon & Co. were sold on 30th Dec. last for \$12,087 1-2, which, considering the time, is regarded as a good price for them. A. P. Everett, Auctioneer. Terms, cash.

**BUSINESS AT THE ISLANDS.**—Our readers out of the kingdom, doubtless look with some degree of interest to the state of trade at these islands, and correct information only should therefore be sent abroad. To speak favorably of Honolulu as a market, and thus induce shipments that would meet with loss to shippers, would be doing injustice, both to such persons and to the islands themselves. As a market for merchandise, these islands present but a limited field. The population to consume is small,—not equaling many of the 3rd class cities in the United States and other countries. Their ability to purchase, also, is limited,—depending entirely upon the demand for the productions raised from the soil. When this demand is active, at remunerating rates, the circulation of money is greatly increased, and trade becomes brisk. The natives do not hoard, but spend their money as freely as they obtain it. They are constantly striving to erect better houses, and to procure furniture and all the other appliances of civilization and comfort about them; to say nothing of their taste for silks, satins and other expensive luxuries.

It will be readily perceived that when no demand exists for export, the circulation of money is instantly diminished, and trade confined to the supply of shipping and domestic consumption. This, of course, immediately affects business, in all its branches; and the merchant, perhaps, first of all, feels its influence. He cannot, in a few days, contract his operations, countermand his orders, recall his advances to his foreign correspondents, and bring his business into that narrow compass which the exigency may demand. His plans reach too far ahead for that, and his ships may be on the way with their cargoes, coming to a bad market, long before he can arrest them.

We have often noticed, in our columns, the depressed state of this market, during the past six or eight months, and the poor returns shippers were likely to receive for their investments. But we do not imagine that the worst has come yet. The twilight of a brighter day has not yet dawned, nor do we see any indication of its approach. And the reason is, there is no export demand for our productions. Herein lies the whole secret, and it is vain to seek for other causes when they do not exist. We have produce to sell, but there is no one to buy. Could the coffee, sugar, syrup, molasses, potatoes and other vegetables, poultry, stock and fruits now on hand, find a market, at fair rates, the depression now existing would instantly vanish, and the consumption of merchandise increase fifty-fold.

The following extract from the monthly circular of Mr. B. F. Snow, merchant of this city, will show that our opinions are sustained by at least one of the heaviest importers of Honolulu, and should have their weight abroad.

Honolulu, 1st January, 1852.

"Dear Sir,—During the past month there has been but little business transacted in this market, and the trade of the islands has the same unhealthy tone as mentioned in general letter of 1st ultimo. Importations continue and there does not arise any outlet for the immense stock of merchandise now in store, and in addition to the present quantity, there are several cargoes to arrive, some of which are daily expected; the consequence is, that unless there should be a demand for exportation, the merchandise will have to remain in store twelve months, or sold at prices not netting to the shipper, some cost, as it is impossible for a healthy demand for imports to exist during that space of time, even if all shipments should cease for the same period.

Should there arise a demand at any time for the produce of the islands, and money thereby circulated amongst the natives, it is not probable there will be any improvement in sales of foreign goods, as the stock on hand is as large and there is so much competition in the trade; prices must rule low.

The planters are still unable to dispose of their stock of sugar, coffee, syrups, &c., and as they are in the eye of good conscience, a dishonest and fraudulent conversion, and ought to be punished. But unfortunately our statute is not broad enough to cover all conversions of the public funds to their own use, of any nature whatever, an embezzlement; and hence, unless you find that the prisoner converted this money with some fraudulent intent, he is legally not guilty. A fraudulent conversion is one made with intent to defraud—a secret, deceitful or unlawful appropriation of money. If you believe that Swinton appropriated this money to his own use with the intention of depriving the government of the same, or with any other fraudulent intent, he is guilty under the statute, otherwise not.

Verdict not guilty.

A. B. Bates, Esq., attorney for the crown.

A. W. Parsons and John Montgomery, Esqs., for the accused.

The King vs. Thomas Smith.

The prisoner was indicted for a gross cheat, in obtaining money under false pretences.

It appeared that Smith came to Honolulu pretending to be the owner of the bark "Desdemona," and her cargo, consisting of lumber, soon to arrive from Oregon. On the faith of his representations Messrs. Coady, Cahoon, & Co. accepted his order for \$220 and the crown undertook to show that he was not the owner of the "Desdemona" and cargo, and therefore guilty of obtaining the signature of Messrs. Coady, Cahoon & Co. under false pretences. In proving this want of ownership the crown failed, and the prisoner was accordingly acquitted.

A. B. Bates, Esq., for the crown.

S. Burbank, Esq., for the prisoner.

The King vs. the American brig "Kate." This was a libel in admiralty against the brig "Kate," brought to procure her forfeiture for smuggling brandy. It was proved that while the "Kate" was lying at the port of Lahaina, in November last, the collector boarded her and inquired of the captain if he had any liquor on his vessel; that he replied that he did not deal in, or use the article, and had nothing to do with it; that no spirituous liquor was entered in his manifest; that on the night of November 13th there was a barrel of brandy landed from the "Kate," without permit, rolled up a lane, and concealed. The case was a remarkably clear one, and the jury after an absence of ten minutes rendered a verdict that the libel was true.

A. B. Bates, Esq., for the crown.

A. W. Parsons, and S. Burbank, Esqs., for the owners of the "Kate."

There are between forty and fifty cases on the calendar, and the term will be a long one.

In point of numbers, California, seems to be holding its own; at least such is our impression, from a glance at the arrivals and departure of passengers, by the steamers and other vessels. No less than eight hundred arrived on the 2nd of Dec., in the steamers and three sailing vessels, as follows:

Per steamer California	330
" do. New Orleans	450
" Brig Corsair	28
" Ship Valparaiso	2
" Sch. Sheriff	8
Total	818

The latest papers from Panama say that some fifteen hundred passengers were then in that city, en route for San Francisco, some of whom would be obliged to await the arrival of steamers or sailing vessels to convey them forward. Four steamers were there, ready to start, but they could not accommodate all that were pressing forward to the land of promise.

The Americans in Panama have established an American Charity Hospital for the relief of destitute foreigners.

**SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**—The premises known as those of Makea Anthon & Co. were sold on 30th Dec. last for \$12,087 1-2, which, considering the time, is regarded as a good price for them. A. P. Everett, Auctioneer. Terms, cash.

## By Authority.

Thetis, Honolulu, Jan. 7th, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a portrait of H. E. Keying, High Imperial Commissioner and Governor General of the two Kwangs whose relations with the British Govt. are matter of history, with the request that your excellency will do me the favor to present it to His Majesty, King Kamehameha 3rd, as a testimonial of my respect.

With assurances of the highest consideration I have the honor to be Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant

JOHN CASS.

To His Excellency R. C. Wylie, Minister of Foreign Relations, to His Majesty the King.

Foreign Office 7th Jan. 1852.

Sir,—I have received the Portrait of His Excellency Keying,—the high Officer of the Emperor of China in the late memorable contest with Great Britain, which portrait I shall have the honor to present to the King in your name, as requested in your letter of this date.

I feel assured that His Majesty will much appreciate the Portrait of a Chinese of so great celebrity.

In the meanwhile, I beg you to accept thanks in His Majesty's name, for so interesting a present and, on my behalf, the assurance of the respect, with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) R. C. WYLLIE.

To Capt. John Cass, British Barque Thetis, Honolulu.

**ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.**—On Tuesday evening last, the Moon was totally eclipsed, but being obscured by clouds, the opportunity for good observations was lost. The good people of Honolulu were not, we presume, well "posted" in celestial matters, for we have not yet found the man who knew there was to be an eclipse on the evening specified.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—We have several communications, on either side of the temperance question, on hand, but decline, for the present, publishing them, as they occupy our entire sheet. "Impartialis" next week.

Honolulu, 30th Dec. 1851.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir, thinking the horse and dog tax to which we are subject in these islands not only heavy but unusual, I have to my surprise found out they paid in England the following taxes for 1850, and I presume for every year.

## DOG TAX.

For every greyhound, £1, \$5.00  
For every other dog, where two or more are kept, 13s 3.50

## HORSE TAX.

For riding, or drawing carriages, (except post horses), £ s d

1 horse,	1	8	9	\$7.19
2 horses,	2	7	3	each, 11.81
3 horses,	2	12	3	each, 13.06
4 horses,	2	15	0	each, 13.75
5 horses,	2	15	9	each, 13.84
6 horses,	2	18	0	each, 14.50
7 horses,	2	19	0	each, 14.84
8 horses,	2	19	9	each, 14.84
9 horses,	3	0	0	each, 15.19
10 horses,	3	3	6	each, 15.81
11 horses,	3	6	0	each, 15.81
12 horses,	3	6	6	each, 15.81
12 horses, at \$15.81—\$189.62				

Yours, A TAX PAYER.

**DIVINE SERVICE.**—The Rev. Mr. Davis, recently arrived from the U. S. in the *R. B. Forbes*, will preach at the chapel to-morrow morning. Services will also be held at Mauna Kilika, as usual, at 11 A. M.

A MAIL for San Francisco and the United States will close at the Post-office at 2 o'clock on Tuesday the 13th inst., per sch. Geo. Washington.

The Am. clipper ship Mennon, Captain Gordon, was lost in Gaspar Straits, on the 14th Sept. The Capt., officers, and crew were all saved but the ship and cargo, consisting of teas, for London, were entirely lost. Capt. G. and crew had reached Singapore. The ship had been plundered by the natives of everything moveable, including three chronometers belonging to the American government.

A CARD.—The writer of two articles in the *Polynesian*, over the signature of "Waimea," is hereby offered a guarantee for the payment of \$3,000, on the completion of the water works he recommends, for the port of Kawaihae. The contract to be entered into within 30 days, and to be completed within one year from this date. In order to relieve any embarrassment for want of funds while the work is going on, interest will be paid, 12 mo. on \$1,000, 8 mo. on \$1,000, and 4 mo. on \$1,000, which he can borrow upon the security of said guarantee.

Address G. P. JUDD,

Treasury Office.

Honolulu, 5th January, 1852.

## For the Polynesian.

## NEW CONSTITUTION.

MR. EDITOR.—I would express my thanks to Mr. Wylie for his attempt to furnish the strong reason for the restrictive article in the constitution referred to in my communication.

I fully agree with him, that the office of the clergyman is more important in its bearings on the well being of the community than any office in the gift of the state. And I am as far as possible from wishing to see Ministers of the Gospel leaving their high calling to mingle in secular politics. But I do not believe the state has any right to interfere in the matter. Where the church comes into voluntary alliance with the state, as is done in all Catholic countries, and in most parts of Europe, I have nothing to say. The palsy of death is on all such churches, and they will sooner or later lose all spiritual life, unless, like the Scottish Free Church, they awake and cast off the incubus. So that the practice in Romish countries, and in countries where there is a church establishment, has not the weight of a feather on the mind of the writer. I do not look to Rome for light on this subject. If the church voluntarily gives up her rights and liberties, and cleaves to the state, she must make the consequences. But may the day be far distant, when the church on these islands shall come into such an alliance, and when the Hawaiian State shall make laws for the purity of Hawaiian Church. If she may make laws to keep clergymen from mingling in state matters, she may make laws to keep deacons and even church members from doing the same,—for according to the Apostle, the whole church is "a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people." I have no sympathy with the notion, which ascribes this character to the teachers of religion alone. All

men are required to be holy as their Father in heaven is holy. Are clergymen required to be anything more than this? I know it is a favorite practice with some to ascribe to the clerical office a mysterious sacredness, as though some wonderful virtue had come down to this office in lineal descent from the Apostles. But such notions savor more of the Romish and Puseyite cloister than of the New Testament. The religion which our Saviour inculcated was not to be confined to the office bearers of the church. They are not authorized to act as proxy for the rest of the world. The religion of the New Testament is a practical, personal religion, designed for all classes and for every day life. It requires purity of heart and life in the statesman and the peasant, as well as in him who ministers at the altar.

Throughout all Europe, a wonderful mist still hangs over the connection of Church and state.—On this subject, they have not yet fully emerged from the darkness of Rome. In Scotland, they are beginning to see the light, and they will see it still more, as they shake off the palsy induced by the union of church and state. It has been reserved for the United States, and especially for New England to develop the true theory of church and state—perfect freedom of religion with the highest state of religious and moral development. In no country, has the church been of equal service to the state; and in no country, has the state exercised less control in matters of the church. Shall the Hawaiian Government look to New England as a pattern in this matter, or to the old world, and the Mexican and South American Republics?

We venture to say, that the article in question, as a political enactment, would meet with no enlightened advocate in the Northern States of the Union, who was not, at heart, an enemy to the gospel of Christ. Such men are to be met with everywhere. They would not only exclude the ministers of Christ, but the religion of Christ, from any influence in the councils of state. It is this spirit induced partly by the evils of church establishments in the old world, which has led to the adoption of the article in question in some of the States. It is the same spirit, which is ready to raise the alarm of Church and State, whenever religion seems to be gaining an influence in the councils of the nation. But the states are gradually wiping this blot from their statute books, and leaving the clerical profession to the same political rights as other professions. The most enlightened statesmen are beginning to feel, that the clergy of the different denominations are no less patriotic and trust worthy than any other citizens; and that the good sense and piety of the churches may be safely left to regulate this matter, without being trammelled by state constitutions.

No one, to my knowledge, has been sent from a pastoral care to a seat in state, or in the national legislature, and I would hope that such a case may not soon occur; but a considerable number of clergymen have been sent,—among whom are, Edward Everett, late minister to Great Britain, David Morrill, former governor of New Hampshire and Senator in Congress, Rev. Prof. Haddock of Hanover, N. H. present minister to Spain, and others less distinguished.

Shall the Hawaiian nation, then, which, according to Mr. Wylie's own showing, owes so much to the christian religion, introduce this invidious and useless article into its constitution? Some, no doubt, may be found to support such an article in order to vent their spleen against evangelical religion and its constituted teachers; but we think better things of Mr. Wylie. But Mr. W. has not told us in what way Hawaiian Bishops will be more desecrated and bring greater injury to the state by holding a seat in the legislature, than the Bishops of his own church by holding a seat in parliament and mingling in political debate. We do not understand him as approving of their election. This measure, he tells us, is proposed by certain "modern reformers," (probably teetotalers) with whom Mr. W. has the least possible sympathy. Consistency would require him most certainly to vote for their election; but consistency is a jewel, which we do not all possess.

We could say much more on this subject, but we may safely trust its decision to the good sense of the Hawaiian Legislature.

## A LOVER OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

**POST OFFICE LETTER SCALES.**—A few of the above scales have just been received from New York by the "*R. B. Forbes*." Each scale is enclosed in a lacquered tin box; \$7.00, with the box, or \$6.00 without. H. M. WHITNEY.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**—The undersigned Agent for Captain Cass of the bark *THETIS*, will receive applications for the immigration of Chinese coolies, boys, mechanics, or cargo, and an early application would be desirable, as the *Thetis* will proceed to China in a few days. R. C. JANION.

Honolulu, Jan. 8, 1852. 11-35

**STORE TO LET.**—The desirable store and part of the premises corner of Merchant and Fort sts. (now occupied as an auction room.) Terms moderate. Jan. 10, 1852-11-35 F. W. THOMPSON.

**EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—The committee beg to inform the public, that arrangements have been made for the regular performance of the Episcopal Church Service as heretofore, at Mauna Kilika at 11 o'clock A. M. on every Sabbath.

Honolulu, Jan. 3, 1852

**AGREEABLY TO THE Statute of this Kingdom,** and in accordance with instruction from the Minister of Public Instruction, I have appointed Henry W. McCougtry, as agent to grant licences to marry foreigners on this Island of Oahu.

M. KEKUANUOA.

Honolulu, Jan. 9, 1852. 11-35

**HOOLAH.**

Mamuli o ka olelo me ka Pauku 4, Haawina 5. Mokuwa o ka Apana Ehu o ka kanawai hoonohono i na hana i haawina i na kuhina o ka Hawaii Pae aina, ke hoikea, e ku nei, ua hoomaui kekahi mau konohiki i na i oleloia malalo nei.

S. Kaapuki; oowoeo, ku ia hoomaui ma Kaula.

Kauai; o Heheo, Hanakea, Waiohale.